

McGILL DAILY

Students' Society in financial bind

by Rory Clarke

Students' Society President George Archer warned last night that "the Students' Society as we know it will cease to exist" if there is no increase in Students' Society fees.

Speaking at the Students' Society Council meeting, Archer said that the cost of running the Students' Society has risen sharply while Students' Society fees have remained constant for the last ten years. He said that the Students' Council will wage an intensive campaign in the coming months to get students to vote for increased faculty fees. If this appeal fails, Archer said the only other way to get

the needed money would be to raise the Student Services' fees which are paid at registration.

In other business the Women's Union constitution was ratified. This gives it a "regular committee" status with an official representation on Council. A \$200 emergency fund was granted by Council to cover advertising costs for the next election.

The Women's Union did not receive their \$1500 budget because their budget proposal was not correctly itemized in accordance with Council budget policy.

Internal Vice-President Michel Celemenski mentioned that many Senate seats are

vacant due to lack of student interest in filling them. He stressed the importance of these Senate committees, saying that many untenured, "not-so-comfortable" professors were dependent on Senate's recommendations for their jobs.

Also agreed on at this meeting was the standardization of auditing procedures for all faculties. Other constitutions ratified at this meeting included the Southeast-Asian Students' Association, the Afro-Asian, Latin-American Solidarity Committee, the Nursing Undergraduate Society and the McGill for Farmworkers Committee.

Senate policy under fire

by Paula Rodríguez

The decision by the Faculty of Law to change its requirements for continuation and completion of courses came under fire yesterday at the meeting of the Senate.

Student representative Gardner, of the Faculty of Law, questioned the authority of the Senate Standing Committee on Academic Policy to approve changes such as these without prior approval by Senate.

The implications of such authority, Gardner said, are that any faculty can arbitrarily impose regulations with the Committee's approval as long as the Senate eventually agrees and passes retroactive legislation affecting the rights of students.

Gardner pointed out that the committee only has the right to "receive, study, review, initiate discussion, gather information, report, and propose" matters

concerning academic policy.

The committee, Gardner said, does not have the mandate to "approve the inclusion of a proposed regulation in a faculty calendar before the regulation has been approved by Senate."

In reply Vice-president Pederesen, as chairman of the Committee stated, that this was "a matter of custom" and "everything is reported to the Senate eventually."

Increased MAUT powers defeated

A motion to reconsider the designation of the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) as representative of faculty members with tenure in cases of termination of employment was proposed by Professor Shulman and defeated by Senate.

Shulman presented a letter by Professor Wallerstein stating in part that it was "a denial of individual rights in that it

delegates by fiat and without consultation, a role to the MAUT as representative of each individual faculty member's rights."

A report on the "Disclosure of Information" by the university was tabled by Senate. If adopted, measures advocated by the report would protect the individual student, faculty, and non-academic staff from information being given out by the University to public sources without his private consent. Professor Adams said that the definition of the term 'university' needed clarification. This term could be taken to mean only administrative personnel such as the registrar or every individual professor and/or department. The professor could then be giving an opinion on his own behalf when referring to a certain individual or could be speaking on behalf of McGill.

Selma James:

Women must confront state

by Donna Balkan

Revolutionary feminist Selma James voiced her demands for "wages for housework" last night. According to James, a member of the Power of Women Collective in England, capitalist production is dependent on the millions of women who stay at home.

She said these women "determine the entire wage structure in the society" by providing free services for workers, which in effect lower their wages. "Wages would be higher if men had to go out to buy these services. The wageless are utilized to keep wages lower than they could be," she said.

Going to work outside the home is not a solution, according to James. "When we go out to work we find that the jobs we are offered are extensions of the work we do in the home," James said, citing the "office wife" and nurse as examples.

James has little faith in trade unions and the trade union movement as a whole. At their inception, "trade unions were a way of dividing one section of the working class from the other, by excluding women".

She refers to the unionists who refused to support a nurses' strike in Britain as "male chauvinist pigs", and claims that unions make "productivity deals" with capital for higher wages, rather than really struggling against capitalism.

What James demands is not a "productivity deal", by which wages are provided to housewives on the basis of the amount of work they do. What she wants is that wages be provided by the state unconditionally. "If enough of us demand wages for housework the state may have no budget left at all. The state is that body of the capitalist class which controls our financial resources. Therefore this is a confrontation between us and the state."

James disagrees with the "radical feminists" who see the problem as one of a patriarchal society. She asserts that the patriarchy is "precisely the system by which women are exploited by capitalist society". Unlike many feminists, she does not see men as the enemy. "If you see a society where women are exploited, know that men are. Men are not the enemy; capitalist production is."

inside

The food industry in North America has come under close scrutiny recently for its profit-motivated methods of producing and distributing food. The Daily is publishing articles today on two notorious money-making operations.

On pages 4 and 5 "Mainly because of the meat" looks at the development of modern livestock feeding methods ["more than half of the anti-biotics used in North America today are sent to farms—not hospitals"] and shows how food resources are being wasted by providing production feed for animals.

"The Kraft Boycott" gives an informative summary of the issues behind a nationwide boycott of Kraftco—a national corporation which has a stranglehold on much of Canada's food market. The articles were prepared by the Food Study Group and first appeared in the *Chevron*, University of Waterloo.

Daily staffers:

There will be an important staff meeting today in the Daily office at 5 pm. Bring your picnic rulers.



Jim Wurzbach

CHEER UP! Happiness is... "You're A Good Man, Charlie Brown," the Peanuts revue, which opened last night in the Players' Theatre on the third floor of the Union. The fun lasts through Sunday night. Sopwith Camels admitted free.



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The Kraft boycott

It is in the context of the aim to bargain collectively that the Kraft boycott becomes extremely important to farmers. At present, encouraging the public not to buy Kraft products is one of the most effective means the NFU has of making consumers conscious of the problems faced by both the farmers and consumers themselves. Many of these problems stem directly from having to deal with large corporations such as Kraft.

In 1966 there were 22,206 dairy farmers in Ontario; by 1971 7,664 of them had been squeezed out of business. In the two and a half year interval from mid 1969 to

Through large scale advertising (Kraft is the second largest advertiser in North America), Kraftco also maintains a strong influence at the consumer level. (Its highly sophisticated, soft-sell approach has, upon occasion, fallen flat—two years ago Kraft was fined \$5000 for false advertising and the judge said Kraft "treated Canadians like imbeciles"). And through the sheer size and diversity of its operations, it gains a

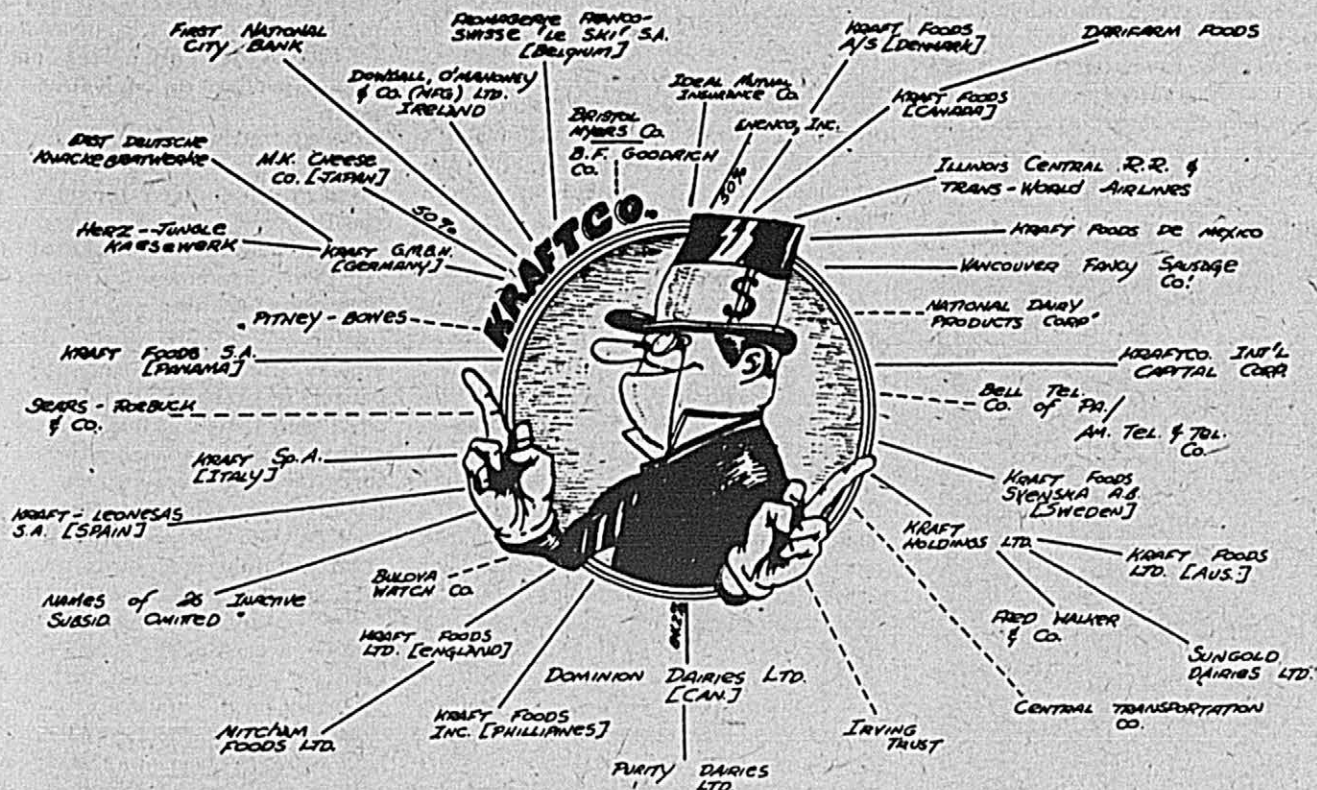
Meanwhile, the farmers share of the food dollar steadily decreased—in fact, it had gone down from 57 cents in 1949 to 37 cents in 1970. The average net income for

Besides the economic questions, critics have also expressed concern over the quality of Kraft's products. James Turner in "The Chemical Feast" quotes from Ralph Nader's study group on the United States Food and Drug Administration: "...one Food and Drug Administration official believes that Kraft has been responsible for a major decline in the quality of cheese made in the U.S.A."

Again Kraftco refused to meet with the NFU to discuss matters of mutual concern. So on August 19, 1971 a nationwide boycott of all Kraft products was called to back the NFU's request to meet with Kraft and discuss procedures which would give dairy farmers effective bargaining rights. Presently, the laws are set up to prevent farmers from obtaining such rights—the boycott is designed to promote a change in the law.

With the help of public endorsement of the boycott from many organizations, pressure has been put on the government, both at the federal and provincial level, to actively support the boycott. In many universities across Canada, students and

Continued on page 8



Mainly because of the meat

(but the meat sure has changed)

It doesn't seem like too many years ago that the countryside around us was largely populated by mixed farms, each with some cattle, chickens, a few horses, and about one hundred acres of land for growing grains and vegetables. Each farmer, aided by his family, worked long hours and patiently fed his animals with wholesome feed produced on his own farm.

Today that has changed quite dramatically. Mixed farmers were squeezed out of business, or forced to borrow heavily from banks to develop highly specialized agricultural operations. Farmers who wanted to raise livestock, found that the only way to do so profitably was by building feedlots or other fattening operations. In these feedlots, larger numbers of cattle or pigs could be force-fed and fattened more quickly. Already though, these small feedlots are being overshadowed by much larger competitors.

The largest of these new competitors is Montfort, a gigantic cattle fattening operation in Colorado which fattens 125,000 cattle at any given time, and 600,000 cattle annually. Young feeder cows, weighing 400-600 pounds, arrive at Montfort's 800 acre feedlot and are immediately forced to swim through a tank of pesticides to be cleansed of worms and flies. Then they are crowded into endless rows of pens, where they stand in more than three inches of manure. These cows eat constantly due to boredom and gain up to three pounds per day. Daily doses of hormones in their feed relaxes the cattle's muscles and loads them with moisture and fat, which speeds up the fattening process and reduces the amount of 'natural' feed that would otherwise be required. The unsanitary conditions necessitate regular injections of antibiotics in order to reduce profit-cutting diseases. Montfort's cattle often tend to develop painful liver abscesses, but alas there are special drugs to solve that and virtually any other problem that develops there. After four months, their cattle have grown to 1200 pounds and enter Montfort's own meat-packing plant at a rate of 2,000 a day.

Drug use

There are currently 2700 drug compounds used by feedlot operators in North America. These are mainly different types of antibiotics and growth-inducing hormones. When we eat meat today, we digest and retain a significant amount of the residues of these drug compounds. Yet

most have not been tested for potential harm to humans. Much of what little research has been done is carried out by the various drug companies who are promoting the drugs in the first place. Already numerous problems have been uncovered surrounding the usage of these drugs.

The harm caused by antibiotics is well-documented. Up to 10% of the Canadian people are allergic to antibiotics like penicillin. Antibiotics also tend to disrupt our intestinal systems because they can kill all bacteria which are essential for digesting food and preventing disease. Worse still, just as bugs gradually become resistant to pesticides, so do our stomach bacteria become immune to antibiotics, which means that a disease which develops may be untreatable.

The hormones used as growth-inducing stimulants, or to dull animals' sex drives, or for any number of other purposes, also create a variety of health problems. The most common hormone used during the past twenty years, diethylstilbestrol or 'DES', was finally banned two years ago by the government. It had been shown to cause poultry to lose their feathers, become sterile, or even sometimes to abort their chicks. Fed to cattle, DES increased their chances of developing respiratory diseases. (Recently, a well-known critic of modern agricultural practices pointed out the increasing numbers of livestock who have developed tumors, liver abscesses and other diseases by the time they're ready for slaughter.) Even more serious, a study in the New England Journal of Medicine told of the discovery that the daughters of women who had received DES treatment during pregnancy had developed virtually incurable vaginal cancers and many had died. It was for this reason that DES was banned. Since then, however, the large drug corporations with the help of government research, have created new hormones to take its place.

In bygone years, cows were regularly let out to pasture. They frequently roamed around in their fields, and this movement, in turn, reduced the fat content in their meat. Today's modern feedlot operations however, which keep cattle closely confined to the feed trough, produce animals which have a much higher fat content. (Some veterinarians estimate that if these confined cows were forced to run outside, many would suffer heart-attacks.) The usage of DES to accelerate growth also tends to add weight which is mainly



watery fat, not protein. It creates more marbling of fat throughout the meat. Even as early as the mid-1950's, the Farm Journal in the U.S. noticed the deteriorating quality of beef and they attribute the decline to the widespread use of drugs like DES in cattle feed. At that time they advised farmers:

"If you feed stilbestrol (ie. DES) to your cattle, better not say anything about it when you send them to market. You might end up getting less money. One packer has this to say: 'Stilbestrol cattle just don't cut out a carcass that's as good as they look on the hoof'. But it's not only stilbestrol that's responsible—it's the shortcut cheaper fattening methods promoted by every agricultural college around. The beef we're seeing today doesn't measure up to the old corn-fed beef. It looks plump and good on the outside, but when you cut it open, the quality isn't there."

In any case, most large meat-packing companies certainly learned to accept the fact that most cattle are fed hormone-laden feed. Indeed, some of them got into the cattle-fattening business as well....From all the above, it's easy to realize that today's force-feeding techniques used in modern feedlots are probably the basis for the meat industry's claim throughout the 1960's that the consumer is now purchasing "more tender, juicy, red brand beef".

Poultry production

Poultry breeding has developed even more rapidly towards mass production than cattle and hog farming. There are currently poultry 'factories' containing up to 250,000 birds in the United States. In Waterloo county near Galt, Shaver Poultry Breeding Farms Ltd. is so large that it employs over 125 people to maintain its complex operations. The concentration of large numbers of birds in long windowless barns has enabled the owners to yield greater profits but has also created its own share of problems.

A modern poultry barn will contain thousands of birds, each caged in 1/2 to 3/4 square foot compartments. Their existence is intensively controlled by

regulated levels of light and sound and by 'medicated' feeds which are distributed by conveyors. Most poultry feed will contain the types of antibiotics, hormones, and tranquillizers that are administered to other livestock. (Similarly, poultry raised this way will contain far higher fat levels than poultry which is raised on pure feed outdoors.) Arsenic is a particularly popular feed additive used by most poultry breeders. It helps to speed the maturation process and increase both the efficiency of feed utilization and the production of eggs. It also improves skin colouring and feathering. Unfortunately for us though, arsenic is also a carcinogen and dangerous accumulations of it have been found in chicken livers.

The development of large poultry operations utilizing sophisticated environmental controls and force-feeding techniques, combined with high protein feeds and intensive use of drugs, has enabled the large poultry producer to greatly reduce both the length of time needed to fatten a bird and the amount of feed needed in the process. In 1935 for instance, it required 16-17 weeks and 5 lbs. of feed to produce 1 lb. of meat, whereas by 1960 it took only 9 weeks and 1 lb. of feed to produce an equivalent amount of meat.

These figures are quite dated but they indicate how dramatic the changes have been. Producers have sought to speed up the turnover in their poultry because it enables them to increase the rate of return on their investment. Historically, this practice has enabled the wealthier

producers to effectively displace or remove their poorer and smaller competitors from the poultry business because only they could afford the large investment needed to utilize these expensive force-feeding techniques. By using modern technology to mass produce poultry, the wealthier producer could raise greater numbers of birds more cheaply than could his smaller competitor.

Strict environmental controls have proved necessary for the large poultry producer, who wanted to crowd unnaturally large numbers of birds in very close proximity to one another. Poultry have always been extremely sensitive animals, but in the days of the small





farmer, being raised outdoors contributed to their health and vigour. Today's mass produced birds, who are never exposed to either the earth or sun, are given high protein feeds without any way of exercising or burning off this excess energy. (Hence the higher fat content...) After delivery from the hatchery, young birds may find themselves in darkness for the first two weeks, being fed medicated food and being sprayed periodically with insecticides. But overcrowding frequently leads poultry to start pecking at one another. Poultry producers in response often condemn the birds to longer periods of darkness, or remove their beaks. Much more seriously though, the combination of overcrowding and lower health levels of mass-produced poultry provides a situation where disease can and often become rampant. Chicken virus or leukosis spreads very rapidly in close quarters especially where broiler chickens are involved. Mortality rates as high as 25 percent per year are common in large concentrations of laying hens.

As a result of using mass production techniques for fattening poultry, large producers had more difficulty meeting existing government health regulations. But since mass production was their key to high profits and market control, they were able to successfully convince the government to lower their health standards for poultry.

The drug industry owes much of its growth to the transformation of farming from the family farm to a big business operation—their drugs have greatly aided that process. More than half the antibiotics used in North America today are

sent to farms—not hospitals. The government is reluctant to intervene because both the drug industry and the meat industry form powerful influences within it.

Widespread use of drugs has occurred for one simple reason—they increase profits. Montfort uses antibiotics because it only cleans up the wastes of its 600,000 cattle three to four times a year. Hormones enable poultry and cattle to fatten more quickly than with normal feed. Without antibiotics and hormones, big business would not have been able to pack thousands of animals in extremely confined fattening operations.

Pesticides

For those of us who consume meat regularly there is another health hazard to come to grips with—pesticides. Various pesticides are now widely used by farmers to increase vegetables and grain crop yields. Many studies in the last ten years have shown how these contaminants, especially DDT, can significantly alter the ecology due to their ability to disrupt the reproductive cycles of animals and birds and the nervous system of fish. It has been shown that poultry and cattle who daily eat feed grains that contain pesticide residues, retain and slowly accumulate these residues in their own bodies, especially in their livers. When we as humans consume this beef and chicken, we digest their accumulation of residues. Consequently, these accumulations are retained and build up in our bodies. By eating lots of meat, we are eating off the top of the food chain and consuming

higher concentrations of pesticides than if we were to eat combinations of other protein rich foods without meat. Chart A shows the relative concentrations of pesticides in different types of foods. It's easy to see that by avoiding meat as much as possible and substituting other nutritious foods instead, we can greatly minimize our intake of these contaminants.

Some authors are now suggesting that the raising of tens of millions of cattle, pigs and chickens itself constitutes a tremendous wastage of the world's food resources. There is more than a little truth to this idea. Francis Moore Lappe, in her book *Diet for a Small Planet* points out that half of North America's crop-growing agricultural land is devoted to growing feed for these animals. She also states that 78 percent of all our protein-rich grain is fed to them. Yet these animals are very poor converters of the protein in these grains. For instance, it takes 21 pounds of protein fed to cattle to produce 1 lb of animal protein for human consumption. The ratios for pigs and poultry are 8.3-1, and 5.5-1 respectively. When one realizes that in 1968 in the U.S. alone 20 million tons of protein were fed to livestock, and that this total represents food sources that could be eaten directly by man, it becomes obvious that our present agricultural priorities are tremendously wasteful of the earth's food resources.

This information becomes all the more startling when you take into account that livestock don't need to eat protein in order to produce it. Cattle, for many years grew well on low-protein agricultural feedstuffs, which they themselves converted into protein-rich meat. The only real reason why high-protein grains (like soybeans) are fed to livestock is that livestock fatten more quickly on them. Formerly, it took cattle up to two years to fatten to 1200 lbs. Today, with force-feeding of high protein feed, that period has been shortened to less than six months.

A changing industry

To understand why meat prices have been climbing steadily in recent years, we have to look at both the changes in livestock raising and the monopolization of the meat-packing industry in Canada. When most livestock and poultry were raised by small farmers who grew their own feed and competed with thousands of other similar farmers to market their finished animals, meat prices tended to rise slowly. The development of huge automated feedlots and poultry barns by big business changed that. Not only are these animal complexes costly to build and maintain, but they also use expensive high protein feeds like soybeans, wheat

germ, and even fish. (In fact, United Nations reports have shown that up to 50 percent of the world's fish catch is fed to livestock.)

When fishmeal from Chile and Peru becomes scarce (as it actually did in 1971-72), or when there is a poor wheat or soybean crop, then the feedlot companies have an excuse to raise their prices. Since there are fewer of these large feedlots, they have greater ability to control the amount of meat sent to market, and therefore pass along their increased costs to the consumer.

Similarly, the monopolized meat-packing industry has further accelerated the rise in meat prices. In Canada today, there are only four large meat-packing corporations—Canada Packer's, Burn's, Swift's, and Schneider's. Together they process most of the beef, pork and chicken raised in the country. Canada Packer's is easily the largest of the four, and generally recognized as the price-setter. Their control of the market means that they too can more easily pass along their increased animal, machinery, and labour costs to consumers and charge prices which guarantee high profits. This is why huge corporations seldom suffer during periods of inflation.

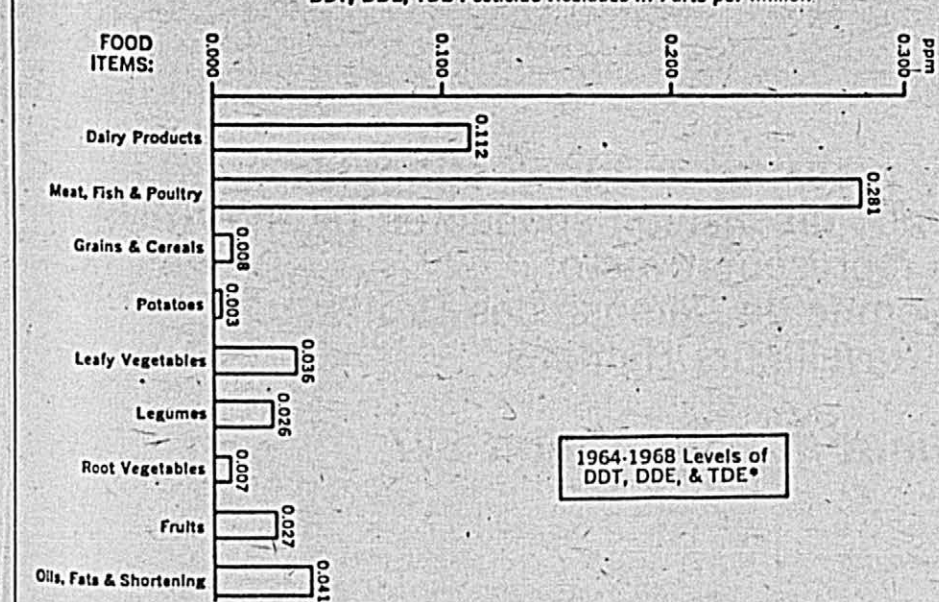
The meat industry, by spending hundreds of millions of dollars on advertising designed to link meat-centred diets with status and success, have left most of us ignorant about alternative (non-meat) diets which could provide us with better nutrition at lower cost. Yet with 40 to 50 different kinds of commonly-eaten vegetables, 24 different kinds of peas, beans and lentils, 20 different fruits, 12 different nuts, 9 different grains, and numerous types of fish and dairy products to choose from, there are many alternative diets available for people who want to avoid the cost and health hazards of meat today. Meat is not the best source of protein. There are other foods which contain higher quality protein. More importantly though, by combining various protein foods in a particular meal, say rice and soybeans for instance, it becomes relatively easy to consume higher quality protein than could be derived from eating meat.

The development of modern livestock fattening methods has made it necessary that a large part of our food resources be devoted to the production of feed for animals. Yet because these animals are poor converters of the protein in this feed, this represents an enormous wastage of the earth's food resources. These modern livestock-fattening methods, while highly profitable for feedlot owners, are also the most expensive for the consumer. And as a result of these methods, the meat produced is of poorer quality and contains the residues of a variety of harmful drugs.

Today, as the supermarket chains and meat-packing corporations join forces with the feedlot companies to pass along their higher costs (and wider profit margins) to consumers, many people are being forced to cut down on the amount of meat they use. But as this article has attempted to show, there are other significant reasons why reducing or even eliminating our meat consumption is important. Since corporations exist primarily to make as much money as they can, they have developed forms of agricultural production and processing which are both harmful to health and financial well-being and wasteful in the use of food resources. As an important step towards a solution to this situation, we must recognize the controls that exist and refuse to accept all that is foisted upon us at the meat counter.

SOURCES OF PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN THE U.S. DIET
(from *Diet for a small planet*, F. M. Lappe, 1971)

DDT, DDE, TDE Pesticide Residues in Parts per Million



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Gertrude's opens today at 2 p.m. Happy hour is from
4 to 6. Come along and bring a close friend. There's a
lounge, cafe and discotheque waiting there for you.

Gertrude's

THE UNION BAR

Open Thursday 2-1, Friday 2-3, and Saturday 4-3.



Shabbat Shalom

Hillel presents: Shabbat Dinner
Services: 5:00 p.m.

Delicious Meal: 5:30 p.m. (\$2.00)

Warm Friendship: All night (free)

Hillel House: 3460 Stanley St.

Dorm Meal Cards will be accepted.

Shabbat's Warmer With Friends

Busy Sunday? If not, drop by for an informal
dinner, 5 p.m. (\$1.00)



la commission scolaire des mille-iles

2275 HONORE MERCIER, Ste-ROSE, VILLE de LAVAL, P.Q. Tel.: 625-6951

MILLE-ILES School Board Special Education Classes
(English Section).

Requies

Services of
Special Education Teachers
Elementary Level Ages 9-10-11-12.

Successful candidates must hold a Special Education
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Forward curriculum vitae to:

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2275 HONORE-MERCIER
SAINT-ROSE, LAVAL.

Haitian Workers In Quebec

Their problems and their struggles
à public discussion sponsored by the ASUS
with representatives of
Le Comité de Défense des Droits
des Travailleurs Haitiens

Tonight at 8:00, Union 327

Today

English Dept.: Free film screening: Maltese Cross Movement by K. Dewdney; Square Inch Field by D. Rimmer; Schmeer Guntz by G. Nelson; and Our African Trip by P. Kubelka. 3-5 pm in FDA Auditorium.

Women's Badminton Club: Practice 4-5:30 pm, Currie Gym.

S.L.M.S. McGill: Advanced meeting for students of transcendental meditation. 1 pm, L114.

Christian Science Organization: Meeting, all welcome, 3 pm, Newman Centre, 304 Peel.

Pre-Med Society: Film entitled "Hospitalsepsis", 1 pm, Martin Theatre, McIntyre Medical Building.

Psychology Dept.: Dr. T. Doob (U. of T.) talks on "Psychology and Law", Meekins Auditorium, McIntyre Medical Building, 4:15 pm.

Meeting on Palestine: To support national liberation struggle led by Palestine Liberation Organization. Quebec Student Movement, Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Movement. 7:30 pm in Union 825-27.

McGill Christian Fellowship: Samson: the 6th in a series of Old Testament character studies by Rev. D. Hamilton of People's Church, 7 pm, Union 457.

Forum: Institute of Islamic Studies presents "Journalism, Poetry and Politics in Syria: the case of Salim Anhari". Speaker Kudsi-Zadeh. All welcome, 4 pm, L830.

McGill Women's Swim Team: Competition against Vanier, Laval, York at 6 pm Currie pool. Support your team.

Bridge Club: Beginners! Play bridge. 3:30-5 pm, Union 825-27.

Afternoon Concert: Holly Walters, viola; Jill Northey, piano; and ensemble. Works by Vaughan Williams, Hindemith, Schubert. 2:30 pm, Strathcona Music Building C310.

Library Assistants: CUPE meeting 5:15 pm, Union 457-458. Please Attend.

CHESS CLUB

Meets Friday, 3 pm, Union 307. Bring sets, boards, clocks. All welcome.

WAA INTRAMURAL ICE HOCKEY

Practice time available Friday, November 15, 5:15-6:15, Winter Arena.

McGILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"Quebec: Evolution or Revolution?" Tuesday, November 19, 7:30 pm, Union Ballroom. Wine and cheese reception will follow.

EAST-ASIAN STUDIES

Short important meeting to elect five students to Supervisory Committee for the Centre. Friday, November 15, 1 pm, 3434 McTavish, 4th floor.

DEBATING UNION

Calling for debaters with high school, American or platform debating experience. Forming inter-collegiate competitive and exhibition teams. Sign on in Union B42.

POETRY

Reading by Laurence Hutchman, Sunday 2 pm, Vehicule, 61 Ste-Catherine O.

McGILL CHINESE STUDENTS SOCIETY: Single elimination arm wrestling competition, trophies awarded. Register with Barry Chan, 259-6149, or leave name and phone number in MCSS mailbox in ISA.

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Mid-term Swing, all welcome. Free at Union 457, Saturday November 16, 8 pm. Music by Kan Corporation.

McGILL WOMEN'S SWIM TEAM

Competition against Vanier, York and Laval Friday November 15, 6 pm, at Currie pool. Come out and support your team.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. R.J. Gardiner at Montreal General Hospital, "The Role of Food in Metabolic Disease", Monday November 15, 1 pm in the Francis Seminar Room, 4th floor McIntyre Medical Building.

SKYDIVING CLUB

Ride offers needed for this weekend. Post name and telephone number at office.

CHINESE STUDENT CHORAL GROUP

Invites new members to try out for our singing parts. Friday, 8 pm, RVC.

McGILL FARMWORKERS SUPPORT COMMITTEE

Mass picket of Dominion store, corner Park and Bernard, Saturday November 16, 11 am-3 pm. All invited.

McGILL CURLING CLUB

Curling, Sunday, November 17, Altken vs. M. Cohen; S. Cohen vs. Zadorozny; Beggs vs. Maxner. Davis and Schoch sit this one out. 12:45 pm.

McGILL HELLENIC ASSOCIATION

"The November Massacre at the Polytechnic School in Athens". Film, guest speaker and open discussion. All invited. Friday November 15, 6 pm, L219.

Soirées du MAURIER

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

the company which gave you TOMMY presents a NEW AND DAZZLING PROGRAM

FOUR TEMPERAMENTS
THE LOTTERY
TAM TI DELAM.

Hindemith/Balanchine
Stravinsky/Macdonald/Barbeau
Vigneault/Macdonald/Laplante

NOVEMBER 8-9-14-15-16 — 8:30 p.m.

Tickets: \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7

This advertisement, when presented at the Place des Arts box office, entitles any student at McGill University to a ONE DOLLAR DISCOUNT on any price tickets available for all performances. Student I.D. required at the door.



SALLE WILFRID-PELLETIER

PLACE DES ARTS, Montréal 129 (Québec) Tél: 842-2112

What's What

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

Paintings by Ahmed Yar Khan, artist in residence, and Mary Swaine on exhibit. November 11-16, Union 123-124, 10 am-4 pm.



CUSO pushed into politics

(CUP)-A francophone group receiving federal funds for its overseas aid program is being urged to become more involved in Canadian politics.

A paper prepared for SUCO, the francophone arm of the Canadian Universities Services Overseas says that pressure should be exerted on the Trudeau government to influence its policies toward developing nations.

Specifically, it calls for action to help overthrow the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia. The paper marks a major departure by a group receiving money from the Canadian International Development Agency in that its emphasis is on political and educational issues in Quebec. The paper will be presented to a regional meeting of the francophone group, and if accepted will mark the most extreme stand ever taken by a Canadian volunteer organization helping "have-not" nations with public money.

SUCO/CUSO is an agency which sends teachers and other volunteers to developing countries. Its 1974-75 budget for education and political action in Quebec is expected to be in the vicinity of \$625,000. This amounts to about half the money spent overseas.

CIDA now provides more than 90 per cent of the CUSO/SUCO budget of just over 7 million.

The paper, however, suggests that SUCO will oppose any attempt to change the francophone group's political stand. It said: "The government's reaction is normal and foreseeable. But should we accept that CIDA openly imposes on us its own conception of international development?"

"Whenever we decide to be on the side of popular groups, to participate in the liberation of nations to support those who are exploited and victims of injustice, the government loses its tolerance and budgetary cuts are imposed on us.



Something to "cheers" about:

Now the glorious beer of Copenhagen is brewed right here in Canada. It comes to you fresh from the brewery. So it tastes even better than ever.

And Carlsberg is sold at regular prices.

So let's hear it, Carlsberg lovers. "One, two, three... Cheers!"

Chippewa Indians used in medical experiments



RED LAKE, Minn. (CUP-LNS)—Hundreds of sick Chippewa adults and children on the Red Lake Reservation in recent years have either unknowingly subjected to experimental treatments or often have had diseases left untreated while they were being observed for experimental purposes.

A study financed by the Department of Defense and undertaken by the University of Minnesota Medical School, provided the military with data on the spreading and control of impetigo and nephritis, diseases that have immobilized U.S. troops in Southeast Asia.

The researchers chose the Red Lake Reservation because its poverty, overcrowding and poor health care—conditions they judged as similar to a Vietnam battlefield—create the environment for the spread of the two diseases. Troops in the Mekong Delta, for example, were commonly disabled by impetigo epidemics.

Impetigo is a skin disease caused by streptococci bacteria. It produces boil-like sores on the face, legs and other exposed parts of the body which can itch, burn and bleed. The disease can infect a whole family. A certain strain of the bacteria that causes impetigo can lead to nephritis, a far more serious disease. Nephritis is an inflammation of the kidneys, and causes kidney failure if not properly treated. Impetigo can be cured with penicillin but nephritis often requires hospitalization.

One 1970 study traces the appearance and spread of strep bacteria in different parts of the body and their relation to impetigo and nephritis. A Chippewa woman and her two five-year-old twins all developed impetigo sores from which a certain strain of strep bacteria was detected—one of the few strains of the bacteria that can cause untreated impetigo to develop into nephritis.

The doctor in control of the experiment allowed mother and

children to develop nephritis. The mother developed the disease nine and twelve days before each of the twins and only after that period were they hospitalized and given treatment. They stayed in the hospital about 10 days.

In this study the twins, along with their sisters and brothers, who also had impetigo, were monitored three times per week but not treated, even though accepted medical practice orders prompt treatment. The doctor allowed nephritis to develop unchecked in order to determine how much time it would take for nephritis to develop from the appearance of the first impetigo sore.

In January 1966, 100 Indian children in the Headstart program were checked weekly for the presence of streptococci. The following July, the investigation began to pay off—the doctors detected four cases of acute nephritis. For seeing a nephritis epidemic (which would also help their research) they decided to look

for cases of subclinical nephritis (not detected by obvious symptoms) among the children.

They found 15 cases of children with small amounts of blood in their urine but who did not display any of the more obvious signs of the disease. The children were then taken to the University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis for a biopsy of the kidney. None of the parents had asked for their children to be transported to Minneapolis for the biopsies.

This experiment of the kidney tissue can be very painful—the skin around the hip is anaesthetized and a long needle is pushed into the kidney. A sample of the tissue is taken out and analyzed for the presence of abnormalities. Evidence of kidney damage was reported in all 15 children.

All the results were tabulated, including the data on kidney biopsies, a typing of the bacteria strains found in the impetigo sores, amounts of blood and protein in the urine,

swelling of the face and limbs and high blood pressure.

The Red Lake children however, did not benefit from the studies. Not one of them was treated. But a 1971 issue of "Military Medicine" pointed out the importance of the studies to military medicine, especially concerning the extent of damage expected from the nephritis outbreaks.

Writers for the magazine Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action, who brought the studies to public attention concluded:

"Our health, like those of the Red Lake residents, is sacrificed for the interests of the agencies funding the medical programs. The impetigo study at Red Lake is not merely an atrocity calling for token reparations, but a pointed illustration for the general medical policies that hurt all of us.

"We see that a fight against the underlying causes of racist health care is in the interest of all of us."

Kraft...

Continued from page 3

faculty members have been successful in getting Kraft products out of the cafeterias and off campus.

A measure of the success of the boycott has been the attacks waged on it by Kraftco and their cronies. Instead of directly responding to the boycott, Kraftco has consistently used other groups such as the National Dairy Council, Dairy Farmers of Canada (DFC) and the OMMB as a buffer between themselves and the NFU.

The National Dairy Council has attacked the NFU for spreading "lies" and has charged the NFU and the boycott supporters as being "illegal, immoral and un-Canadian." The council is the trade association for the dairy processors—Kraftco, Aults, Beatrice, Granby Co-op etc.—a kind of club of companies in the dairy industry. President Greenwood of

Kraft is a director of the National Dairy Council.

Both the OMMB and the DFC have said the boycott is irresponsible. The DFC, of which the OMMB is a member, went so far as to circulate a twenty page document obviously designed to give the impression that the DFC is the true spokesman for Canada's dairy farmers, that the NFU does not represent the thinking of grassroots dairy farmers, and that the grassroots do not support the boycott of Kraftco.

It is interesting to note that the president of the DFC, Roland Pigeon, is also president of the Co-operative Federée de Québec. One of the Co-op Federée's wealthiest and most prominent members is the Co-operative Agricole de Granby. This company is closely tied to Kraftco. Co-op Agricole de Granby also holds a directorship on the National Dairy Council of Canada.

Boycott importance

The Kraft boycott has become important for many reasons. Primarily, of course, the boycott action is crucial to the dairy farmers of Canada. Kraft's refusal to meet with the NFU is essentially a denial of the farmers right to unionize, of their right to bargain as a collective whole.

The establishment of the dairy industry has claimed that there already exists within the industry bargaining procedures and that the NFU has political aspirations designed to undermine an orderly marketing system.

But the president of the NFU, Roy Atkinson, has expressed different intentions of the NFU. "We are strongly in favour of collective bargaining through an orderly marketing system. We approve of

the establishment of a government appointed commission handling all milk marketed within a province and indeed, within Canada. But with this commission should be the establishment by institutional means of effective collective bargaining procedures for farmers. When farmers have an orderly marketing system that does not mean they also have collective bargaining."

Unless the farmers gain more say in the policies and practices of the food industry, economic and social conditions will continue to deteriorate dramatically in rural Canada. Dairy farmers are presently caught in a cost price squeeze that is forcing many of them out of production. If the present direction continues, the Task Force on Agriculture's goal of removing two thirds of the number of farm operators existing in 1969 and replacing them with corporate farms will be achieved.

As the boycott has progressed it has become clearer to farmers where the power lies in dairy marketing procedures. Initially the issues at stake in the boycott were deliberately confused and farmers were unclear as to where the responsibility lay for their grievances. Now, action that was taken against the government, the marketing boards and the Kraft corporation has been directed at Kraft alone, because farmers have realized Kraft's influence is responsible for the directives of the other bodies.

Boycotting Kraft products is also important to the consumer. Control of the distribution and variety of food products now lies almost totally in the hands of large corporations like Kraft. Arguments of the consumer having a choice in a free market place are meaningless when of-

fered to the majority of the people who shop in one supermarket supplied by a handful of food industry giants. Attempts to alter foreign control of Canadian resources and industry will be pointless if American based multi-national corporations maintain control of any area as fundamental as dairy products.

Unfortunately, avoiding the purchase of Kraft products is not an easy process. The sheer quantity and almost total control of some areas of the supermarket by Kraft goods makes it difficult to find alternatives.

But involvement with the boycott can be an educative experience for the consumer. Supporting the boycott often results in a 'mushrooming' effect, where recognition of dairy farmers' grievances by the consumer leads to many other questions about corporate control of industry. As Walter Miller, vice-president of the NFU, has said of the issues inherent in the boycott:

"There is a whole question of quality of food; there's a whole question of pollution of food; there's a whole question of monopoly and oligopoly power, the profit picture, the manipulation of the press—the whole gamut."

Now in its third year, the Kraft boycott may take several years yet before it is won. The NFU has a strong adversary in Kraft and it won't be easy to force them to accept the right of farmers to bargain collectively. It took five years for the initial American grape boycott to win rights for Californian grape pickers, but with the determination of the workers and the support of the public they won nonetheless.

—with thanks to WRCUP, Western Region of Canadian University Press

